



Wyoming Game and Fish Department

Lander Region Angler Newsletter

2021

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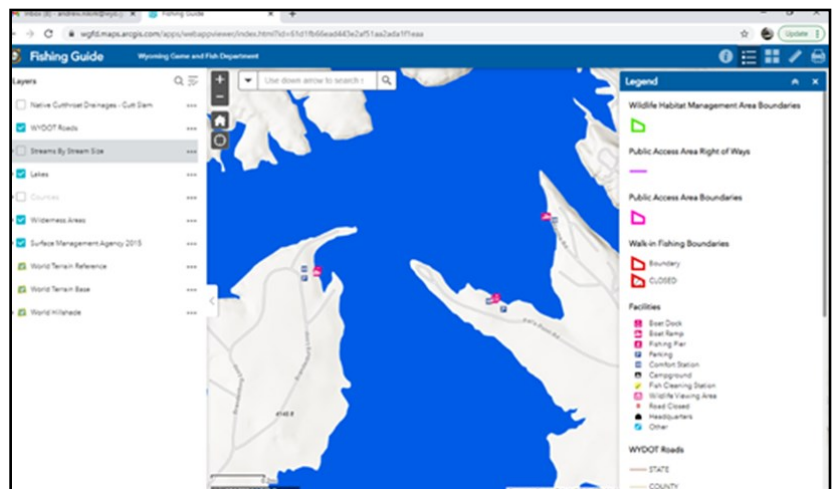
New Interactive Fishing Guide

Are you thinking of visiting Wyoming for a fishing trip? Are you the diehard wilderness angler looking for that next Golden Trout water? The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has developed a new tool to help anglers find their next destination. Our new Interactive Fishing Guide will give you a ton of information with a simple click. Start by visiting our website at www.wgfd.wyo.gov. From there, click on 'Fishing and Boating' (blue box at the top of the screen), then click on "Places to fish and boat in Wyoming" (green box). Lastly, click on the Interactive Fishing Guide link, and you are there.

The Interactive Fishing Guide was created to help anglers explore the wealth of Wyoming fishing opportunities. The simplest features allow users to zoom in and click on any water to see the species of fish present at that water. Click the 'Zoom-to' feature (at the bottom of the species present box) and the available facilities such as boat ramps, camping, and comfort stations will appear on the screen. Every water that you click on is also linked to our Fishing Regulations and the contact information for the specific regional office should you have additional questions.

Several GIS layers are available with this fishing guide to assist you in narrowing down a new location to fish simply by turning them on. For instance, if you are thinking of fishing a wilderness area, simply turn on the Wilderness Areas layer. From there you can click on individual lakes and streams to see where the elusive Golden Trout are found. Perhaps you're interested in completing our CuttSlam. Simply turn on the Native Cutthroat Drainages layer and you'll see the native drainages and waters for our four native cutthroat subspecies. To speed up your search, use the feature at the top of the screen. Here you can search lakes and streams by species present or by water name. For example, typing Tiger Musky into the search box brings up the 14 Wyoming lakes with that species.

So, give our new Interactive Fishing Guide a try the next time you're looking for a new water to fish.



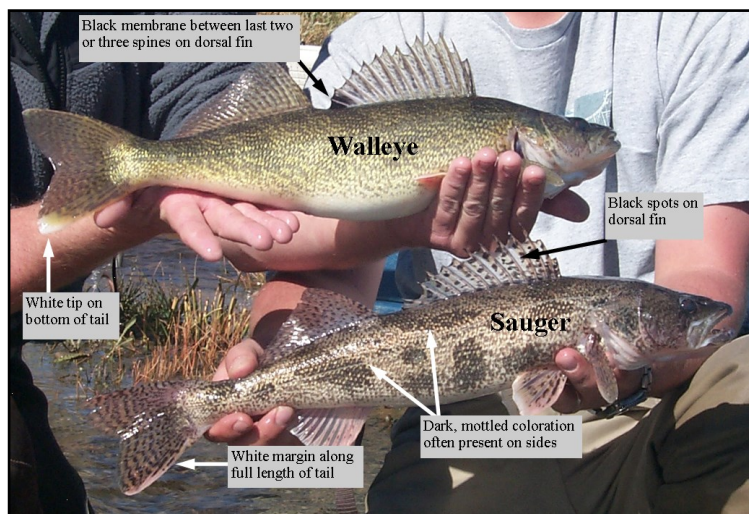
Boysen Reservoir

Similar to recent years, annual fall gill netting conducted in 2020 showed that Boysen Reservoir continues to provide an excellent fishery. Walleye numbers were the highest observed since 2014 (Figure 1). Strong 2014, 2015, 2016 hatches, and an especially strong 2018 hatch are providing anglers excellent opportunities to catch 12 to 20-inch walleye (Figure 2). Twelve to 14-inch walleye from the 2018 hatch made up the majority of fish captured in WGFD gill nets in 2020.

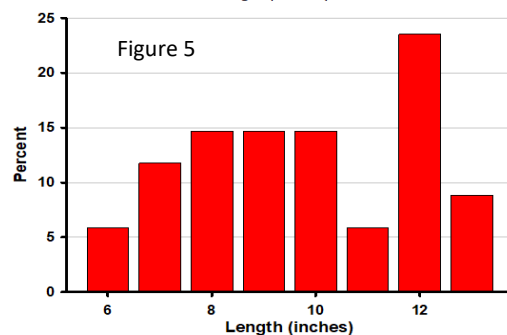
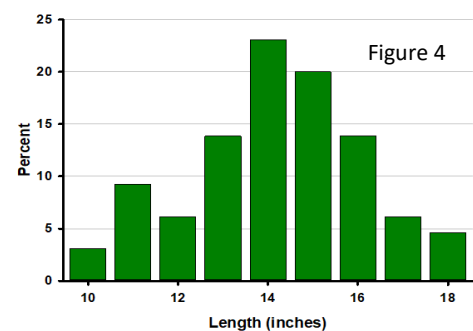
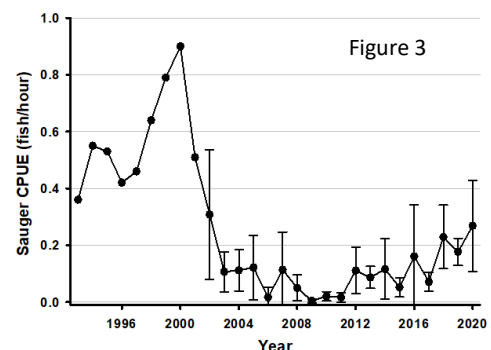
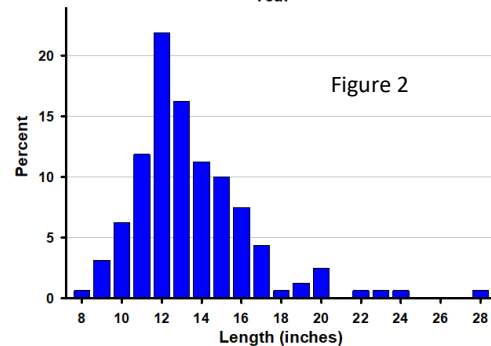
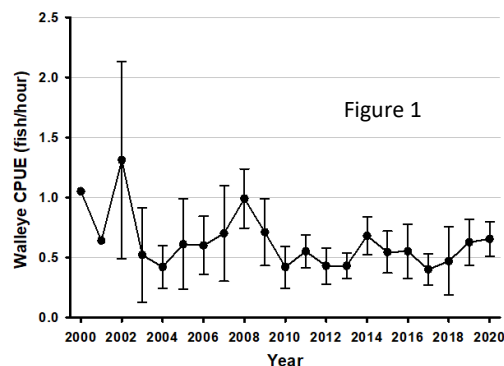
The 2020 sauger catch rate was also good, and was the highest observed since 2002 (Figure 3). The higher catch rates observed from 2018 - 2020 indicate the population is still continuing to recover from the early 2000s crash that was caused by extended drought. The majority of sauger captured in 2020 were 13 to 16 inches and age-3 (Figure 4).

Unfortunately, yellow perch numbers did not rebound from the low catch rate obtained in 2019. The low yellow perch catch rates are likely influenced by the current high numbers of sauger and walleye, which feed on yellow perch. Despite the low catch rates, 53% of captured yellow perch were over 10 inches (Figure 5).

Overall, the fall 2020 netting results indicate good numbers of walleye and sauger will be available to anglers in 2021; however, catching yellow perch may be more difficult. Walleye from the strong 2018 hatch should be 14 to 16 inches in length in 2021. Because the walleye and sauger populations are both doing well, it is especially important for anglers to be able to identify between the two species because of differences in creel limits. The creel limit on sauger in the Wind River drainage (including Boysen Reservoir) is two, whereas six walleye can be harvested daily or kept in possession. Sauger and walleye limits in the Wind River drainage are not combined, so an angler can possess up to eight fish as long as no more than two are sauger and no more than six are walleye. All walleye and sauger caught in the Wind River drainage also must remain whole (gills and entrails may be removed) until the angler is off the water/ice and done fishing for the day. Once off the water/ice and done fishing for the day, walleye and sauger may be filleted for transportation and storage. A piece of skin large enough to allow species identification (at least one square inch) shall remain on all fish fillets while in transit or in the field.



A side by side comparison of sauger and walleye.



Cow Lake Tiger Trout



*Tiger Trout from
Cow Lake*

Surveys in 2020 showed that tiger trout, a sterile hybrid between a brook trout and a brown trout, are doing well in Cow Lake in the Shoshone National Forest. High numbers of tiger trout between 13.5 and 15.5 inches were captured. The largest tiger trout captured during 2020 Cow Lake sampling was 18.2 inches and 2 lbs.

In addition to being a species highly desired by anglers, tiger trout are a good management tool for biologists to control other fish populations. Tiger trout are aggressive predators with a large gape size, which enables them to eat bigger fish than brown trout and brook trout of the same size. The fact that they are sterile ensures that they

will not spread to other waters uncontrollably. Tiger trout were stocked in Cow Lake in 2015 and 2019 to take advantage of an abundant lake chub population and create a new sport fishery for Lander-area anglers.

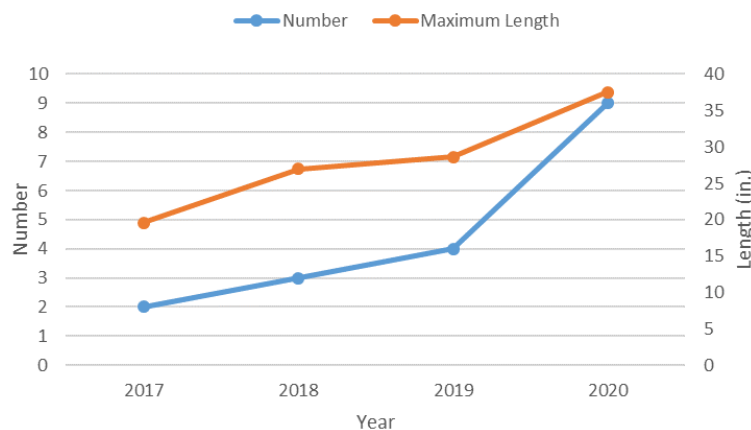
Angler reports indicate that Upper Silas Lake tiger trout are also doing well. Tiger trout were stocked in Upper Silas Lake in 2014, 2016, and 2018 to improve a stunted brook trout population. The goal of stocking tiger trout in Upper Silas Lake is to reduce the number and thereby increase the size of brook trout as well as create a tiger trout fishery.

Badwater Pond Tiger Muskie

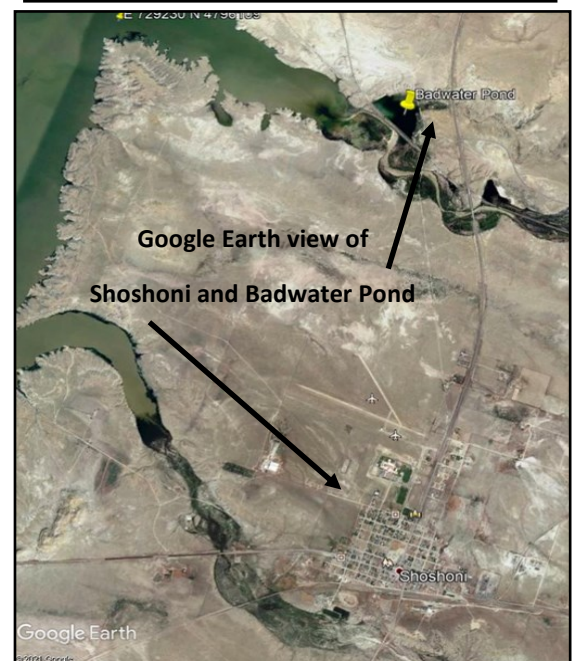
Badwater Pond, located 3.5 miles north of the town of Shoshoni, has been stocked with close to 750 tiger muskie since 2015. Tiger muskie are a sterile hybrid cross between northern pike and muskellunge. They were stocked to reduce juvenile carp abundance and create fishing opportunities. Tiger muskie must be at least 36 inches to harvest and 38 inches to qualify for the Master Angler Program.

Trend data for Badwater Pond show that the number and size of tiger muskie has increased since 2017 (see graph below). The largest tiger muskie measured 37.5 inches in 2020. Tiger muskie grow fast so it is likely that some in Badwater Pond would qualify for the Master Angler Program.

Juvenile carp abundance has decreased and size has increased since 2017 reflecting increased predation from tiger muskie on small sized fish. Tiger muskie may become easier to catch as forage becomes less abundant.



*Badwater Pond
Tiger Muskie*



Torrey Drainage Predation Research

In 2020, the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) and the Montana State University (MSU) began a four-year project investigating nonnative brown trout and lake trout predation on native burbot within the Torrey Creek drainage near Dubois. Specific waters being studied include Torrey, Ring, and Trail lakes, and Torrey Creek between and upstream from the lakes. The Torrey Creek drainage supports trophy brown trout and lake trout fisheries, in which fish over 20 lb exist for both species. The drainage also contains a genetically unique strain of native burbot. Multiple life-history strategies also exist within the Torrey Creek burbot population. Some of the burbot spend their entire lives within Torrey Creek and begin spawning at age-2 and 5 inches in length, while other burbot spend their entire lives within lakes and don't begin spawning until after they reach age-8 and 20 inches in length. Additionally, some burbot spend 10 to 11 months in the lakes, but swim into Torrey Creek to spawn in February or March. The Torrey Creek burbot population is one-of-a-kind, and conserving it is a priority.

Data suggest the Torrey Creek burbot population has declined since the 1960s. A cooperative study between the WGFD and MSU from 2011 – 2013 ruled out overfishing as a cause of the decline. Additionally, a cooperative study between the WGFD and the University of Wyoming from 2013 – 2014 did not find evidence of burbot leaving the Torrey Creek drainage and moving downstream to the Wind River as a cause of the decline. Another possible cause for the decline of the Torrey Creek burbot population is predation by brown trout and lake trout. Lake trout were first stocked within the Torrey Creek drainage in 1937. Brown trout likely entered the drainage in the late 1940s or early 1950s; however, the exact year is unknown. Burbot have been found in the stomachs of brown trout during past WGFD sampling events; however, it is unknown if predation occurs at a level high enough to negatively affect the burbot population.

Data collection for this study began in 2020. Brown trout, lake trout, and burbot were captured using gill nets and nighttime electrofishing on Torrey, Ring, and Trail lakes, and daytime electrofishing on Torrey Creek. Diet samples were collected from all three species using a technique called gastric lavage (diet data were also collected on burbot because they are cannibalistic). The technique is nonlethal, and involves pumping water (using a weed sprayer on small fish and a bilge pump on large fish) into the stomach through the mouth of the fish until diet items that the fish consumed are regurgitated. The fish are then released back into the water in which they came from. A total of 334 diets (282 brown trout, 21 lake trout, and 31 burbot) were collected the spring, summer, and fall of 2020. The diet samples that were collected are being processed in a laboratory at MSU. Sampling to collect additional diet data will be conducted in 2021, 2022, and possibly 2023. Additionally, brown trout and lake trout captured in 2021 will receive tags to assist with mark/recapture population estimates. The estimates for each species will be calculated based on the ratio of the total number of fish tagged and recaptured versus those that are not recaptured.



18 lb. Ring Lake brown trout captured in 2020.

Ocean Lake

The WGFD manages Ocean Lake for walleye fishing by stocking approximately 320,000 fingerlings (2 to 3 inches) annually. Fall 2020 netting operations showed excellent survival of walleye stocked in recent years, as WGFD netting obtained a catch rate more than three times higher than any other catch rate since 2008 (Figure 1). Length and age data showed a very high number of age-1 (9 to 11 inches) walleye, which composed 75% of the total catch (Figure 2). Taking into account the high number of age-1 fish, good numbers of 12 to 18-inch walleye were also captured from successful 2015 – 2018 stocking events. Unfortunately, yellow perch numbers were low. The low yellow perch numbers are likely influenced by the current high number of walleye, which feed on yellow perch.

Overall, the fall netting results indicated high numbers of walleye will be available to anglers in 2021; however, catching yellow perch may be more difficult. Most of the walleye will be smaller than some anglers prefer to keep. However, anglers should keep in mind that the high number of small walleye that exist now are promising for the future of Ocean Lake walleye fishing. Most of the 9 to 11-inch walleye this year will grow to 12 to 13 inches by fall 2021, and 14 to 16 inches by fall 2022.

Another notable result from 2020 netting was the absence of northern pike. Two northern pike have been captured by Ocean Lake anglers (one in June 2014 and another in November 2015), and another large dead adult was observed floating in the lake by an angler in June 2019. The presence of northern pike causes concern that an undesirable top predator could affect the fishery and possibly spread within the Wind/Bighorn basin. The absence of northern pike in all WGFD Ocean Lake netting operations is fortuitous and indicates density is currently low and natural reproduction has likely not occurred, if northern pike are still present in the lake. However, continued monitoring will be necessary to determine if a northern pike population establishes in Ocean Lake. Anglers are reminded that any northern pike captured must be immediately killed and not released alive. Additionally, fisheries biologists would appreciate anglers reporting any northern pike captured in Ocean Lake to the WGFD Lander Regional Office.

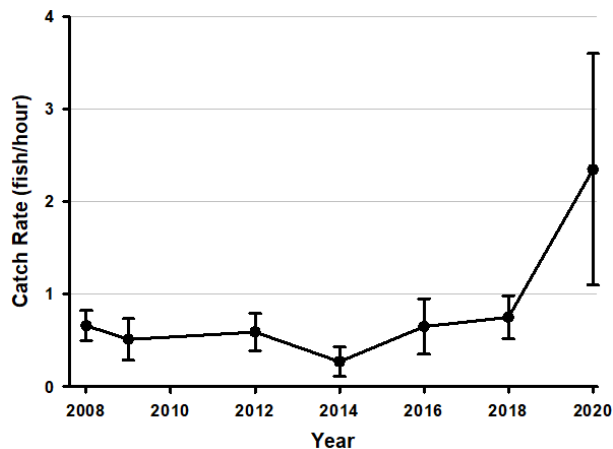


Figure 1. Average catch rates for walleyes in fall trammel nets (2008 - 2020), Ocean Lake.

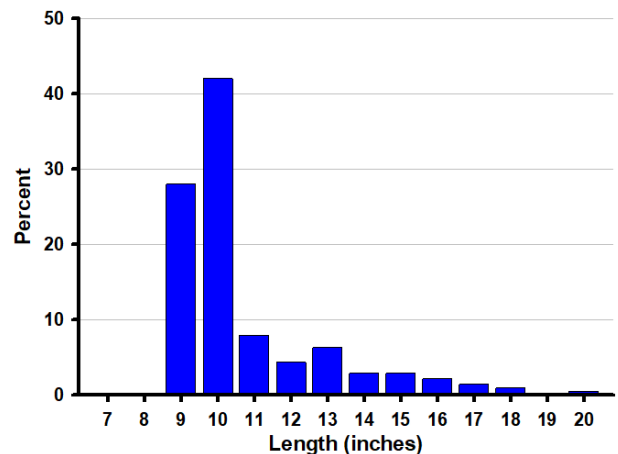


Figure 2. Length frequency of walleyes (n = 414) captured in trammel nets, Ocean Lake, 2020.



Dinwoody Drainage Wilderness Waters

Water	Species	Length Range (inches)
Golden Lake	Golden Trout	7.0 – 11.0
Upper Phillips Lake	Longnose Suckers	9.1 – 17.3
Phillips Lake	Brook Trout	10.1 (1 fish)
	Longnose Suckers	8.0 – 15.5
Double Lake	Brook Trout	9.0 – 13.6
	Splake	9.7 – 13.2
	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	8.8 – 11.4
Star Lake	Splake	14.9 – 16.8
Honeymoon Lake	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	7.9 – 12.6
Blueberry Lake	Snake River Cutthroat Trout	7.0 – 17.3
Twin Lake	Snake River Cutthroat Trout	8.2 – 15.5
Dinwoody/Downs Fork Creeks In Downs Fork Meadows	Snake River Cutthroat Trout	6.5 – 14.1
	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	9.6 – 14.0
Dinwoody Creek in Shangrila Meadows*	Brook Trout	7.0 – 12.0
	Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout	11.0 – 13.3

The U.S. Forest Service and WGFD conducted a cooperative survey within the Dinwoody Creek drainage of the Wind River Mountains from July 14 – 21, 2020. Surveyed lakes and streams are approximately 10 to 15 miles from the Glacier Trailhead near Dubois and are located within the Fitzpatrick Wilderness of the Shoshone National Forest. The Dinwoody drainage was last surveyed in 2007, and before that in 1990. All but one of the fish populations within the drainage are self-sustaining. Cutthroat trout (both the Snake River and Yellowstone subspecies) is the primary sport fish within the Dinwoody Creek drainage, although brook trout, golden trout and splake (a hybrid between a male brook trout and a female lake trout) also exist.

Survey results from Upper Phillips and Phillips lakes were discouraging. Although native Yellowstone cutthroat trout and nonnative lake trout (which were stocked in 1975 to control an overabundance of longnose suckers) were captured in past surveys, neither species was observed in 2020. Both lakes contained an overabundance of longnose suckers, and a single brook trout was captured in Phillips Lake.

Golden Lake is the only lake within the Dinwoody drainage that is currently managed by stocking, and the only lake that contains golden trout. Golden Lake has a similar history to many stocked golden trout lakes throughout Wyoming. A quality fishery was maintained through periodic stocking from 1958 – 1992 using eggs obtained at Surprise Lake near Pinedale. After a wildfire decimated the golden trout population at Surprise Lake, stocking ceased until 2010, leaving Golden Lake fishless for almost two decades. Stocking ceased because no suitable wild brood sources could be found, and golden trout are notoriously difficult to raise in hatcheries. After a lot of time and effort, the WGFD Culture Section was successful at creating the current captive brood source at Story Hatchery, and stocking resumed in 2010. Although stocking occurred at Golden Lake in 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2018, sampling in 2020 showed few if any golden trout from the 2010 – 2014 stocking events are still alive. Golden trout captured in 2020 ranged from 7.0 to 11.0 inches in length, indicating most of the population is composed of fish stocked in 2018.

Dinwoody Continued...

Survey results for Star Lake were outstanding for both numbers and size of sport fish. Splake were first stocked in Star Lake in 1958, have maintained a naturally-reproducing population since. Sampling in 2020 showed an excellent sport fishery still exists, with high numbers of splake from 14.9 - 16.8 inches.

Honeymoon Lake contained the highest numbers of Yellowstone cutthroat trout of any surveyed lake, with lengths ranging from 7.9 to 12.6 inches. Double Lake contained lower numbers of Yellowstone cutthroat, but good numbers of brook trout and splake. It is unknown if the Yellowstone cutthroat trout in Honeymoon and Double lakes are the result of undocumented stocking, or if the fish are indigenous. Genetic samples (i.e., small fin clips) were obtained from captured fish to determine their source. The results will likely be available in a few years after a cooperative study between the WGFD and University of Wyoming assessing Yellowstone cutthroat trout genetics throughout Wyoming is complete.

Snake River cutthroat trout were common in Blueberry and Twin lakes, which are located on Downs Fork Creek and are the farthest lakes from the trailhead that contain fish. The Snake River cutthroat trout were originally stocked in 1971, and have been sustained through natural reproduction ever since.



Deploying a Gill Net



Snake River Cutthroat

Blueberry Lake



Fish populations were also surveyed in Dinwoody Creek at Shangrila Meadows and Downs Fork Creek at Downs Fork Meadows. Snake River and Yellowstone cutthroat trout were captured in both streams. Brook trout were also captured in Dinwoody Creek. A waterfall prevents brook trout from moving upstream from Shangrila to Downs Fork meadows, which is beneficial for the long-term persistence of native cutthroat trout within the drainage.

Smith Lake Drainage Surveys

From August 10 - 14, the WGFD conducted fish and amphibian surveys within the Smith Lake Creek drainage in the Wind River Mountains. The drainage can be accessed using the Smith Lake Creek trailhead, which is located in Dickinson Park within the Shoshone National Forest. The purposes of these surveys were to evaluate sport fisheries and look for rare Western Toads, which are known to exist within the drainage. Anyone wanting to recreate in this drainage is reminded that a tribal fishing license or trespass permit needs to be obtained from the Shoshone and Arapaho Fish and Game to access Dickinson Park.

Fisheries survey results showed that the Smith Lake Creek drainage currently offers outstanding sport fishing, with opportunities to catch both large fish and high numbers of fish. Smith Lake is the largest lake in the drainage, and has the most sport fish species. In addition to naturally reproducing brook trout and lake trout (which were first stocked in 1916), the WGFD began helicopter stocking tiger trout in 2014. Tiger trout were introduced to increase predation on abundant longnose suckers. Good numbers of tiger trout were captured in 2020, with a length range of 7.4 – 15.2 inches. We hope the stocked tiger trout will continue to survive and grow larger, but only time will tell. Good numbers of brook trout and lake trout were also captured, with maximum lengths of 15.2 and 29.1 inches, respectively.

Survey results in Middle and Cathedral lakes were similar to Smith Lake (minus the tiger trout), with big brook trout and lake trout, and good numbers of them. Lake trout maximum lengths were 25.2 and 27.4 inches, and brook trout maximum lengths were 13.3 and 14.2 inches in Middle and Cathedral lakes, respectively. Cook and Glacier lakes only contain brook trout that are primarily less than 10 inches, but have the highest numbers of fish and offer the fastest angling action within the drainage. Cloverleaf Lake has fewer (and bigger) brook trout than the other lakes with a length range of 11.4 – 14.2 inches.

Amphibian survey results also found good numbers of western toads, which are a Species of Greatest Conservation Need, and considered rare in Wyoming. Many life stages were observed in 2020, including adults, juveniles (likely 1 or 2 years old), toadlets, and tadpoles. The toadlet and tadpole observations were particularly encouraging, and confirmed that successful reproduction occurred within the Smith Lake Creek drainage in 2020.



BECOME A MASTER ANGLER!

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department is pleased to provide a program that recognizes the catch of trophy sized fish from our phenomenal Wyoming waters. There are three levels of achievement; Master Angler, Trophy Angler and Ultimate Angler.

Master Angler: Catch one fish of a qualifying length and you will be awarded a Master Angler decal sticker of that species.

Trophy Angler: Catch any 5 species of qualifying length and you will be awarded a Trophy Angler Award challenge coin.

Ultimate Angler: Catch any 10 species of qualifying length and you will earn the Ultimate Angler award comprised of a prize package and state recognition.

To find more about the Master Angler Program (including rules):
<http://wgfd.wyo.gov/Fishing-and-Boating/Master-Angler>

Check out some of the Master Angler awards from the Lander area:



Western Toad Surveys

In June 2019 and 2020, biologists and game wardens from the Lander Region conducted surveys to investigate western toad occurrence in the upper Sweetwater River drainage near South Pass. After an incidental observation by WGFD personnel in 2019, surveys were implemented to investigate distribution and numbers throughout the drainage. Observations of western toads in the upper Sweetwater River drainage are rare, with the last occurring in 2007 and before that 1978.

Results from recent surveys indicate western toad numbers are low, with only 1 juvenile and 2 adult toads observed in 2020. However, the continued persistence of the species is encouraging. Additionally, the capture of an age-1 juvenile indicates that breeding is occurring within the drainage. The documentation of a western toad in Gold Creek was also noteworthy, as this was the first documentation of the species within that Sweetwater tributary.



Sweetwater River
Western Toad

Living with Beavers

Beaver ponds provide important wetland habitat for birds, deer, moose, amphibians, fish and many other wildlife species. In the Rocky Mountain West, they create habitat diversity in streams for trout, such as overwintering pools. Additionally, the ponds recharge groundwater, filter sediment and excess nutrients from the water, and irrigate streamside vegetation. They also improve the resilience of landscapes to wildfires. Segments of streams that have beaver-created wetlands are less likely to burn and, consequently, they provide crucial habitat for wildlife following wildfire.

Beavers build dams on streams to create ponds that give them protection from predators. They also make food caches in the ponds by shoving willow or other tree branches in the mud so that they can swim under the ice to get them during the winter. Beavers are completely herbivorous and do not eat fish. Rather, they eat the outer layer of bark on tree branches and also eat other aquatic and riparian plants. They are sometimes confused with otters and minks, which may live in the same places and do eat fish!

Every year, WGFD receives calls from landowners to assist with nuisance beavers. While beaver activity is generally positive in Wyoming for wildlife and stream health, their tree-cutting and dam-building activities can also pose problems in some areas. There are many solutions that can mitigate landowner concerns while also allowing beavers to provide their beneficial ecological services. The table above has some common concerns about beavers and recommended options for landowners.

Although WGFD sometimes live traps and relocates nuisance beaver, this should be considered as a last resort. Live trapping is difficult, time consuming and often proves ineffective as a long-term solution for beaver-related issues. If they establish in a location once, that means it's good beaver habitat and more will very likely find it in the future and cause the same issues.

Concern	Living with Beaver Solution
Beavers cutting down trees	Protect trees using wire mesh, a mix of paint and sand, or even electric fencing.
Beavers damming culverts	Install a culvert protection device.
Beaver dams flooding roads or other areas	Install a flow device (sometimes called a "beaver deceiver") that regulates flow through a dam.
Beavers damming irrigation ditches	This is a situation where beavers cannot stay. We recommend tearing out the entire dam as soon as you notice it to encourage them to move on. Often, they rebuild the dams and it takes multiple dam removals to convince them to leave.

Beavers continued...

When WGFD does live-trap and relocate beavers, we take steps to ensure that the transplanted beavers remain in the release location and survive. Fall is usually the best time to live trap and relocate beavers because they are more likely to stay at the release location. We try to trap as many of the family of beavers at a site as possible because beavers are very social animals and if separated, may leave the release site to search for each other. We also relocate beavers far from their original homes and away from infrastructure (usually higher up in the watershed) to prevent them from showing up and causing recurrent problems. From the 1500s to the 1800s beavers were extirpated from most of their habitat in North American due to intensive commercial trapping. This has had significant effects on streams and wildlife. The WGFD works with other land management agencies and private landowners to transplant nuisance beavers to locations where beaver populations have not recovered to enable them to carry on their activities and provide benefits to streams and wildlife.

Hornyhead Chub in the Sweetwater River

In September, fisheries biologists from the Laramie and Lander regions transplanted 308 native hornyhead chub from the Laramie River to the Sweetwater River within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area near Atlantic City, Wyoming, to re-establish the species in an area where they were once present. Hornyhead chub are a unique minnow species. They are named for the breeding tubercles that form on the head of breeding males in the spring. The species also displays unusual breeding activity, in which the males build dome-shaped nests using stones gathered from the stream bottom. The nests can be up to 3 feet long and 3 feet wide.

To collect the fish out of the Laramie River, biologists used backpack electrofishing equipment to send electrical impulses through the water and temporarily stun the fish so they could be collected, measured, and prepared for travel to the Sweetwater Canyon. Hornyhead chub once occupied the Sweetwater River but were last documented there in 1852. Expanding their range through this transplant was an important step for their future persistence in Wyoming. The transplant will help restore this native species to its historic range and will create an additional population of a species with isolated and limited distribution in Wyoming.

Over the years, many personnel and organizations have worked to conserve this unique fish species in the Laramie and North Laramie rivers and transplant them to the Sweetwater River. Thank you to the private landowners who allowed access and collection of the fish on their properties, the University of Wyoming for conducting important research, and to the BLM for supporting the release of hornyhead chub within the Sweetwater Canyon Wilderness Study Area.



Hornyhead chubs transplanted to the Sweetwater River. The photo above shows breeding tubercles on the head that give the fish its name.



Wyoming Game and Fish Department

*Conserving Wildlife
Serving People*

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Important Dates in 2021

- **June 5 — Wyoming's Free Fishing Day** *The Wyoming Game and Fish Commission has declared June 5, 2021 Free Fishing Day to coincide with the beginning of the National Fishing and Boating week. Residents and nonresidents may fish Wyoming waters (excluding Wind River Reservation and Yellowstone National Park) without a fishing license or conservation stamp.*
- **June 5 — Kids Fishing Day at Luckey Pond (Lander) and Big Bend ponds (Riverton)**
- **June 12 — Pete's Pond Dubois Kids Fishing Day**
Pete's Pond is a relatively new community fishing pond in Dubois located near the rodeo grounds. The pond was completed in 2018 and it is stocked with catchable size Rainbow Trout, Yellowstone Cutthroat Trout, and Grayling.)
- **June 15 — Shoshone Lake and Shoshone Creek opens to fishing** *(Closed to fishing from September 1 to June 14)*
- **January 1, April 1, June 1 — Wind River Reservation waters open to fishing**
Reservation waters that are open to the general public (with a valid tribal fishing license) have various opening and closing dates. Make sure to consult tribal fishing regulations.

Lander Region Fisheries Staff

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